VANDERBILT'S WILL READ.

ITS PROFISIONS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC FOR THE PRESENT.

Only Members of the Immediate Family and Their Legal Advisors Present-All Decline to Discuss the Matter-The Funeral Services Yesterday In This City. Funeral services over the body of Cornelius Vanderbilt were held at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning. There were also brief services at the Vanderbilt home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh street, and at the mausoleum on the hills overlooking the ocean at New Dorp. The services were characterized

by the utmost simplicity. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children went to their home upon their return from the funeral. and after dinner the will was read in their presence. What its provisions are no one but they and the legal advisers of the family know, and the information will not be made public until application is made to the Surrogate for probate of the will.

Later, after the will had been read at the Vanderbilt home. Mr. Depew said that he had nothing to add to the utterances made early in the afternoon at the New York Central office mit had been announced that people would be admitted to the church without cards, and that only so much of the church would be reserved as was needed for the Vanderbils family and their intimate friends. In consequence a large number of persons gathered on the church steps and sidewalk before 9 o'clock in the morning. The number increased until the services began at half-past 10 o'clock At no time were these people noisy or demonstrative in the satisfaction of their euriosity. The police had no difficulty in keeping a way clear along the side-walks and in the street. Just before the services began as many people were admitted as the church would hold. It was quite apparent, from the composition of the gathering outside the church, that many of the visitors, of whom the city is so full just now, thought the occasion a convenient opportunity for getting a look at many well-known New York citizens.
At 9 o'clock in the morning men represent-

ing organizations with which Mr. Vanderbilt was identified began to gather at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. building at Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue. In the gathering were the presidents of the railroads which the Vander-It family control, the heads of departments of the New York Central, the trustees of Columbia University, the boards of the museums and charitable institutions of which Mr. Vanderbilt was a member, the various diocesan boards of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose work he shared, and a delegation from the Y. M. C. A. made up of employees of the New York Central. At a little before 10 o'clock these men walked by twos to the church. where pews had been reserved for them. The hearse bearing Mr. Vanderbilt's body was followed to the church from the great house at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street by eight or ten carriages in which members of the

family rode. The solemn strains of Chopin's funeral march marked the beginning of the services.

The surpliced choir of sixty voices entered the church from the door on the left of the chan-eel arch and took its station behind the high bank of wreaths and columns of orchids which were piled along the chancel rail. The clergy, including Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's and the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church. Newport, and the pall bearers walked down the south aisle and met the body at the church door. The pall bearers were John Hone. George B. Fearing, H. B. Ledyard, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker and George Maccul-

Dr. Greer read the opening sentences of the service as the coffin was carried up the aisle. The coffin was an absolutely plain broadclothcovered cedar box, with simple silver handles and a plate bearing Mr. Vanderbilt's name and the dates of his birth and death. The coffin was covered with orchids. A cross of orchids oot of it, after it had been set down before the chancel steps. The coffin was followed by the widow, leaning on the arm of her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Following them were Mr. Vanderbilt's other children, who are in this country, Reginald and Gladys Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney with Mr. Whitney, Mr. Vanderbilt's brothers and sisters, William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D Bloane and Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb Others who followed the coffin were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. James A Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond William C. Whitney and Henry D. Noyes.

The selections from the thirty-ninth and inetieth psalms were chanted by the choir. The lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Stone o Newport. Before the congregation recited the apostles' oreed, a quartet sang Tennyson's last hymn, "Crossing the Bar." Bishop Potter led the congregation in reciting the Lord's Prayer and read the prayers appointed. The choir eang the hymn "Softly now the Light of Day" which, with the other hymns had selected by the Vanderbilt family. Dr. Greer read the committal. the point where the prayer book directs that "earth shall be east upon the body b some standing by." Bishop Potter descended the chancel steps, took a handful of earth from the sexton and sprinkled it on the coffin. The closing prayers were read by Dr. Green. The choir sang the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, Blesssed Sleep." Bishop Potter, before pronouncing the benediction, announced that at the conelusion of the service the body would be taken to the Moravian burying ground on Staten Island. and would be accompanied by Mr. Vanderbilt's kinsfolk and intimate associates only.

While the choir sang "Abide With Me" as a recessional, the coffin was carried out of the church. The funeral procession moved from the church across Forty-third street to Elev enth avenue, to the West Shore Ferry slip at the foot of Forty-second street. There the Staten Island ferry boat Robert Garrett was in waiting to take the party to St George. On arriving at St. George the party was conveyed to New Dorp in carriages. Few persons had attempted to follow the funeral from the church to Staten Island, but a large number of the people of Richmond were assembled in the Moravian burying ground when the carriages arrived. The winding road from the lower end of the cemetery. only a mile from the house in which Mr. Vanberbilt was born, up to the Vanderbilt enclosure at the summit of the hill, was lined with quiet spectators. No one was admitted through the gate which separates the Vander bilt enclosure from the burying ground except the members of the family and their most int mate friends. Screened behind the wonderfully arranged shrubbery that covers all the hillside except the dome of the great stone mausoleum, the mourners were more alone than they had been at any time during the day. The body of Mr. Vanderbilt was placed beside that of his first son. William H. Vanderbilt. The Rev. Dr. Greer read prayers and pronounced a benediction. After the carriages had taken away the members of the family, the people outside the enclosure were permitted to enter.

Senator Depew returned from States Island late in the afternoon and went to the offices of the New York Central Railroad Company. He had been there only a short time when he

was joined by H. B. Anderson, the personal ENGLAND TO FORCE A WAR? counsel of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Depew and Mr. Anderson had a talk and shortly afterward young Cornellus Vanderbilt now the Cornelius Vanderbilt, came in followed few moments later by Harry Payne Whitney who married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

"How are you, Nealie?" said Senator Depen o Cornelius Vanderbilt. "Glad to see you, Mr. Depew," said Cornelius Vanderbilt. After Mr. Depew had his talk with Mr. Anderson and Cornelius Vanderbil

and Harry Payne Whitney, the Senator said: "As I understand the situation, Mr. Vander bilt's will will be read by Mr. Anderson between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening at the home o Mrs. Vanderbilt, There will be present Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Reginald Vanderbilt. Alfred is now in Japan, and Gladys, a little girl of eleven years, is too young to be present at such a ceremony. Without doubt William R. Vanderbilt will be present. I do not know anything about the contents of Mr. Vanderbilt's will and even if I did, it would not be my province to tell any of the details. Mr. Anderson will file the will in the Surrogate's Court early next week."

Mourning on Vanderbilt Hall at Yale. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—President Arthur T. Hadley to-day ordered erape placed on the entrance gates to Vanderbilt Hall on the Yale campus out of respect to the memory of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt donated Yale's most beautiful and coatly building, Vanderbilt Hall, to the University in memory of his son, who died while in college a member of the class of 1892.

MATAAFA TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY. He Forwards Lieut, Lansdale's Watch and

Deplores the Death of that Brave Officer. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Mr. John George Leigh, a correspondent of the London Times, who is returning to England from Samoa. called on President McKinley to-day and delivered to him a letter from Mataata, the deposed King of Samoa, concerning a watch found at the place where Lieut Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the United States Navy were killed by some of Matanfa's adherents on April last. The watch was believed to be the property of either Lansdale or Monaghan, and Mataala entrusted it to Mr. Leigh for delivery to President McKinley. When Mr. Leigh was in San Francisco he shewed the watch to Mrs. Lansdale, the widow of the officer, who indentified it as belonging to her late husband. Mr. Leigh surrendered the watch to Mrs. Lansdale and explained the circumstance to President McKinley to-day. The letter from Mataafa follows: "To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of

the United States of America. "Your Highness: Thave to-day been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign J. R. Monaghan o were unhappily killed in battle Vailele on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave for America and I have asked him to be so good to convey the watch to your Highness, ir the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest true famlly relative of the brave and much-lamented officers. Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy, useless war. My corrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past extended to samos. I am especially auxious that this should be made known to the sadly stricken mothers and relatives. May it be the will of God that there will never again be strife beween America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good government. pray that God may give you long life.

"MATAAFA." SCHLEY ASSIGNED TO SEA DUTY.

Ordered to the Command of the South Atlantic Station to Take Effect on Oct. 10. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 -Rear Admiral Win field Scott Schley has been assigned to the command of the South Atlantic station and paval force by order of the Navy Department. The order will take effect on the retiremen from active service of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, the present commander of the station, on Oct. 10. It is understood that Admiral Schley declined the command of the South Atlantic station at the time of the vacancy which was filled by the detail of Admiral Howlson. If Admiral Schley's friends represent his views correctly, he will ask the Nav. Department to revoke the order. He prefers, it is said, to remain on shore duty to assuming command of that station, but would willingly take any other sea command. His preference is understood to be the European station, which, however, has not been revived since the ending of the war with Spain, owin to lack of officers and men for the ships that

it would be necessary to send there. Whether the Navy Department consulted Admiral Schley in regard to his assignment to the South Atlantic has not been disclosed, but when the question of giving him sea duty was taken up for consideration by the Navy Department recently it was the intention to ask his views before issuing any order. While an officer of the Navy must obey any order given to him by the Secretary under penalty of trial by court martial, with the chances that the court will sentence him to dismissal, it is probable that if Admiral Schley should make an emphatic protest against being sent to the South Atlantic station the order would be revoked, but in that event it is certain that Schley would be retained on shore duty for an indefinite period and perhaps never have the opportunity of flying his pennant again.

BUNGLING AT A HANGING

cose Failed To Work and Gardner Had

To Stand on the Drop Twice Mobile, Ala., Sept. 15.-The legal hanging here to-day of Henry Gardner, for assaulting little girl, was a bungle. Gardner was sentenced to be hanged a month ago, but the Governor respited him for thirty days. An investigation convinced the Governor that Gardner should die, however, and to-day was fixed for the execution of the sentence. The noose around Gardner's neck falled to do its work and he struck the brick pavement when the drop fel The cap and rope were again adjusted and the trap again sprung. This time the rope caught underneath the negro's arms, and after the fall, had to be disentangled in order to allow

Gen. Merritt Says Boston's Harbor Is

Impregnable. Boston, Sept. 15 .- Gen. Merritt, in an inter

view before he left Boston, said: Boston harbor, in case of attack by a hostile will certainly be the most superbly deended place in the United States. It will be simply impregnable, and as nearly perfect, so far as fortifications are concerned, as it is possible to make it."

H. Walter Webb Improved in Health. SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 15.-H. Walter Webbol Scarboro, whose condition has been critical for the past two weeks, was reported to-nigh to be considerably better. He was able to sit

up about the house. Pennsylvania Railroad announces that on account of quarantine regulations, the New Orleans element now running on the 12:05 midnight train will be discontinued for the present south of Montgomery.

—Adv. GLOOMY FIRMS IN LONDON ABOUT THE BURR SITUATION.

Bellef that Demands Will be Made Which the Transvani Cannot Grant-Negative Reply Expected to Mr. Chamberlain's Note-President Kruger's Complaint.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, Sept. 15 .- Gloemy expectations are again prevalent. The consensus of opinion now is that President Krüger's reply to the British note will settle nothing. while conceding enough to preclude Great Britain from forcing hostilities on what it refuses. The Transvaal's management of the crisis is now admitted to be marked with resolution and resource, and the Republic may yet, by successful counter-proposals to Great Britain's despatches, fill the time until the cooler sense of England sees how terribly inadequate her pretexts are for

. On the other hand, a report is widely credited which assigns a part of flagrant aggression to this country. It is said that this part will be nitiated as soon as the large reinforcements lestined for Natal reach that colony. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, will then tender to the Transvaal a new convention, which has already been drafted. This convention guarantees the so-called integrity of the Transvasi, but demands the demolition of the Boer forts, and limits the armed force of the State to a number adequate to maintaining internal order. It also abolishes the diplomatic agendes of the Republic.

It is needless to say that the tendering of such a convention for President Kruger's signature would be the signal for immediate war.
The Manchester Guardian will to-morrow print a despatch from Pretoria which pretends to give an authentic summary of the Transvaal's reply. The Boer reply, the correspondent says, will render the crisis more The Transvaal complains that while Great Britain accepts the franchise proposals she refuses the two most material conditions, the abandonment of her claim to suzerainty and an agreement to definite arbitration. The Transvaal holds that the five years' fran-

chise does affect the independence of the country, because unless England agrees to withdraw from further interference in less than five years, the new burghers might outnumber the old and continue to look upon England as the suzerain power and guardian. The reply, according to the Guardian's correspondent, adds that the substance of the last British offer might have been accepted but for the total disbelief in the bona fides of the negotia-tions. Both the President and the Executive Council are convinced that no finality is intended, and that further concessions would only postpone the struggle.

The Times Pretoria correspondent cables that he believes that the Raad's reply to the British note will be of a negative nature.

URGES ENGLAND TO ACT NOW. British High Commission Wants the Bos Dispute Settled at Once.

I secial Cable Describes to Tan Sun.
London, Sept. 15.-The Blue Book on the Anglo-Transvani dispute was published this The substance of the first part was morning. given in the despatch from Sir Alfred Milner. the British High Commissioner, received here on Sept. S. It contains, however, some important explanations made by Sir Alfred. He

The position taken by me at the conference and the state in which the differences between the Governments were left by the breakdown of the conference, bave been generally misunderstood. A particular proposal, not even a definite or detailed proposal, but the mere outline as the basis of discussion in regard to a single question has been treated as if it were by itself not only the panacea for all the grievances of the Uitlanders, but the set of all questions at issue between Great Britain and the South African Republic. I refer to the preposal that if the Ultlanders possessed a certain amount of property or income, after having resided five years in the country, they would be allowed to become citizens on taking oath of allegiance; and in order to give the new citizens immediate voice in the affairs of the state, there was to be a certain number. never specified, of new constituencies created for districts in which they principally reside, so so as not to leave their representatives in a contemptible minority. I never said, indeed I carefully guarded myself against such an assumption, that an agreement on this matter would put an end to all differences. What I sai was that it would greatly reduce the number of questions at issue, establish better relations and make it much easier to arrive at a satisfactory understanding on questions no connected with the grievances of the Uitlanders. For the Uitlanders' grievances, whether great or small, their admission to an influential position within the state is the true remedy. As regards other differences, they could be discussed in a calmer atmosphere with a better chance of reaching an agreement. At Bloemfontein, however, we never got to those

matters. "In consequence of this breakdown the mere outline of the plan with which I started the discussion and which was never worked out in any detail, came to be regarded as a complete and final scheme for the reform of the government of the South African Republic. The conference did not fail because President Kruger rejected the cutand-dried scheme covering the whole ground. but because on the first point of discussion a tentative proposal of mine revealed so complete a divergence of views of the two parties that it was seen it was useless to continue the con

ference. On the subject of the latest Boer proposals Sir Alfred Milner says: "In view of the immense importance of the many details of the franchise redistribution as bearing on the question whether the Uitlanders will or will not attain in immediate position of influence is the state, it is essential that the latest proposal be carefully examined. In regard to other questions indirectly connected with the grievances of the Uitlanders, my strong conviction is that all questions of real importance should be disosed of now, so as to leave us a clean state Nothing could be more deplorable than that after the terrible strain of the last few months number of unsettled issues should remain between us and diplomatic relations be liable o slip back to the old and unsatisfactory con-

"Of the matters which we cannot refer to ar bitration and cannot without discredit or the risk of a speedy revival of the difficulties abandon, I would specially refer to the post tion of the British Indians and the position of other colored British subjects, and our claim that all British subjects shall be entitled to treatment at least equally favorable to that corded the subjects of any other nation. The latter claim has been put forward by us on many oscasions, but has never been for mally admitted by the South African Republic. and unless it is so admitted now I feel certain we shall have grave difficulties in the future. It is to my mind one of the most objectionable features of the reply of the Bouth African Republic to the latest proposals of her Majesty' Government; that it absolutely makes no reference to the existence of any questions other than those of citizenship and arbitration. The South African Republic can certainly not claim

that this position is in harmony with the line taken up by me in the conference at Bloemfontein.

The despatch sent to the Transvaal on Sept. Safter the Cabinet Council is substantially identical with the Brussels version published

MANCHESTER, Sept. 15.-The Guardian's Pretorial correspondent sent a cable despatch last night, is which he says he believes that President Krüger in his reply to Great Britain's last proposal agrees that the British Govern ment may hold any inquiry it desires in regard to the question of the franchise. The Boers, however, purpose to submit all other issues to arbitration. If war results it will be because of the refusal of Great Britain to agree to arbitration and a foreible assertion by that country of the right to judge its own case.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15 .- The draft of the confiscation clause, which it is proposed shall be immediately added to the Gold law, empowers the Transvaal Government to insist on the continuance of mining operations partially or wholly suspended on any mining property. and in the event of refusal to confiscate the claim area, subject only to mortgagees' rights. If martial law is in force the Government is entitled to possession of the mines, and will work them, appropriating the mineral product for the benefit of the state, with the obligation to compensate the owners, if their rights are protected by international law, on the restora-

The new draft of the High Treason law cor fiscates all property in the state belonging to persons convicted of treason. This applies also to non-resident plotters who own property within the Transvaal.

London, Sept. 15 .- A despatch to the Times from Newcastle, Natal, says that it is stated there that three thousand Boers will be sent to the Natal border concurrently with the sending of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's last de-

NO CAUSE FOR WAR, SAYS ERUGER He Thinks the Dispute with England Could Be Settled by Arbitration.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. London, Sept. 15 .- The correspondent of Dalziel's news agency, at Pretoria, telegraphs in interview he had with President Eruger ast evening.

"Why must there be war between Great Britain and the Transvani?" asked the Presiient. "Why cannot we go to arbitration and settle the differences of the two countries? I tried all along to place aliens on the same footing, politically, as the burghers, and would point out to you that on being shown my speech of last Monday, Mr. Chamberlain said I had not kept my promises. This I deny. Let me re-peat that under the Convention, allens in the Transvanl have the same commercial rights as the burghers. Indeed, they have always enjoyed these without any interference whatso-

"They did not have the same political rights under the Convention, but I wanted to let them have these rights. I wanted to make them equal and place them on equal terms with the burghers, but they would not avail themselves of the opportunity. I wanted to make a new seven years' franchise law. There are roughly more than 50,000 allens who have been here more than seven years, and have registered. and were thus eligible to the franchise immediately. Yet I may tell you that of all the British subjects who were willing to avail themselves of these rights, the chief applicants were Afrikanders, not English born, while the rest were subjects of other countries. This shows that the British in the Transvanl do not want the

"In my opinion there is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by arbi-

PEACE MEETING IN MANCHESTER, Resolution Adopted Favoring the Independence of the Transvall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 15.-A peace demonstration was held in Manchester to-day, which was attended by 8,000 persons. Mr the speakers. He is opposed to using force to compel the Transvaal to accede to the British demands, and many of the supporters of the government present gave him a rowdy reception, booing at him and singing "Rule Britannia" as evidence of their patriotism.

Mr. Morley advised President Krüger to accept the British proposal for a conference, and to adhere to his offer of a five years' franchise. The conference and franchise he con tended, must be obtained by pacific means, and with strict respect for the independence of the Transvani. War. he said, meant the annexation of the South African Republic by Great Britain. He contended that the weak Transvaal was entitled n the negotiations to as much civility, patience and forbearance from the British Government as the latter would accord to Germany or

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies, also spoke. He advised that the question of Great Britain' suzerainty in the Transvaal be transmitted to the Privy Couceil.

A letter written by Herbert Spencer to Mr. Courtney was read at the meeting. It said: I rejoice that some among us think that national honor is not being enhanced by putting down the weak. No one can deny that at the time of the Jameson raid the aim of the Ultlanders and raiders was to usurp the Transvaal Government."

A resolution supporting peace and the inde endence of the Transvaal was carried by a large majority. When the vote on the resolu was taken the minority Grose and waved the Union Jack.

THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY.

Rumor That When it Is Sent 3,000 Bos

Will Start for the Natal Border. Special Cable Despatches to Tun Sun. PRETORIA, Sept. 15 .- The Executive Council

o-day finally considered the reply to the last british note. It is stated that it stands by he seven-year franchise, but is willing to con sider suggestions regarding the other point a dispute. The Transvaal firmly adheres to the Convention of London. The outlook is again pessimistic. A large

and final party of capitalists will leave Johan-It is expected that the Transvani's reply will transmitted Saturday. It is stated that a proclamation declaring

martial law is being printed here. Dewey's Coming to Be Announced by Car rier Pigeons.

A carrier pigeon will convey the first news of the approach of the Olympia with Admiral Dewey. Yesterday several fine specimens of the bird were removed from their cote to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn and transferred to the cruiser New York and will accompany her when she leaves in a week or so to look out for Dewey. On the first sight of the Olympia, birds will be released bearing a message to Bear Admiral Philip.

Killed By a Long Island Railroad Train. John Webber, assistant janitor of Public School No. 63 of Brooklyn, was killed while crossing the tracks of the Long Island Rail road at Alabama avenue yesterdar afternoon He was run down by an eastbound train, o which Benjamin Amberman of Jamaica was engineer. Amberman was arrested.

Limited Train-No Excess Fare. Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York leatral's fast Southwestern Limited,—Ads. DEADFOR LOVE OF A WOMAN

R. COBB MILLS HIMSBLE IN MRS. M'RIBBON'S HOUSE AT RYE.

He Had Been Her Riding Master and He Lived at Her Home and Was Deveted to Her-Accused Another Woman of Causing His Unhappiness-Mrs. McKibbon Away. With a 44-calibre revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his temple, the body of Arthur

Cobb, a staiwart, handsome Englishman was found yesterday morning on the floor of one of the bedrooms in the country home of Mrs. Bertha McKibbon on the Boston Post road at Rye. Mrs. Bridget Fitzpatrick, the housekeeper, discovered the body and notified Coroner Banning. The Coroner found a number of letters which showed that the Englishman had killed himself on account of a love with the mistress of the affair house who had departed for Colorado Springs on Thursday. The letters failed to clear up the mystery in the affair, however. In fact, they only served to entangle matters all the

Mrs. McKibbon came to Rye last spring. She is about 28 years old and is handsome. She brought to J. A. Laqueer of that village the best of references from New York real state agents as to her financial standing, and she leased a house from Mr. Laqueer, paying him \$1,000 in advance for five months' rent.

Mrs. McKibbon had three valuable horses and a pack of seven hounds when she moved into the house. She always wore expensive and becoming gowns, and was frequently seen riding through the village. She had not been there many days before Cobb ap-peared. He stayed the rest of the summer as her guest. Mrs, McKibbon did not attempt to make friends with any of the residents of the rillage. She seemed to be perfectly satisfied to ride every day with Cobb as her escort and entertain a few friends who called occasionally.

Cobb was 28 years old. He was a magnificent horseman. In England, he was a member of the Queen's Life Guards. He had been in America for seven years. Four years he spent in Canada, but the last three years he was in New York, where he was employed as riding master in Durland's Riding Academy at Central Park West and Fifty-ninth street. It was said at Bye yesterday that Cobb first nade the acquaintance of Mrs. McKibbon at the riding academy and that he immediately

fell in love with his beautiful pupil. Whether she reciprocated the feeling or not is not known. The almost daily rides of the pair occasioned great deal of gossip in the village, especially as they kept severely to themselves. The gossip was increased lately when another fine appearing couple visited the home of Mrs. McKibbon and joined her and Cobb in their rides. The visitors are said to have been known as J. Cleveland Osgood and Mrs. A. R. Sheigrim, but nobody in Rye knows where they came from. The servants said yesterday they had understood that both Osgood and Mrs. Shelgrim were from the West, and that they were soon to be married. Mrs. Mckibbon's mother and her aunt, who are said to live in New Jersey, also visited her for a part of the

summer, but left Rye several weeks ago. On Thursday, Mrs. McKibbon, Cobb, Mrs. Sheigrim and Osgood started for New York. Mrs. McKibbon said to the servants that she was going to Colorado Springs with Osgood and Mrs. Shelgrim and that she would not return for at least two months. She did not say whether or not Cobb was soing with her. The servants were surpr when Cobb returned to the house on Thursday night. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the housekeeper, prepared dinner for him, but he told her he was too sick at heart to eat anything and that he believed he had better end everything. Mrs. Fitzpatrick did not attach much importance to his remarks, but she noticed that he did not touch his dinner and that he wrote several letters in the library before he went to his room.

She went to the room yesterday morning to awaken him, knocked at the door and got no one tried the knob and found that ormerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, was one of | the door was not locked. Opening it she saw Cobb's body lying on the floor. The pistol in his hand and the hole in his head showed how he had come by his death. She screamed, and John Keeler, the coachman, ran upstairs to see what was the matter. He promptly notified the police. Coroner Banning searched the pockets of the dead man and found two notes. In one of

them the writer said: "To the Press: This is for the public. It is not a foolish love affair. It is caused by a woman who calls herself Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim. She misrepresented herself to me and by my riding and driving with her when she was learning I lost my possessions and also my reputation. She has this day entired a very dear friend of mine away from her home and friends. She had to deceive her to get her away to Colorado with her. She alone is to

The other note was unaddressed and was brief. It simply said: "Telegraph to Mrs McKibbon, care of J. C. Osgood, Denver, Col." According to the servants, some of Mrs. McKibbon's guests early in the summer called her "Mrs. Bingham." They did not as any questions, as Mrs. McKibbon treated them kindly and generously and was an ideal employer. They said they did not know wh Mrs. McKibbon or Bingham was. She had told them she was a widow. She always had plenty of money, but they did not know where it came from. They declared that with the exception of Cobb and Osgood she never had any men visitors and that Osgood was so wrapped up in Mrs. Shelgrim that he never paid much attention to his hostess. They were also unable to tell whether Mrs. McKibbon was as deeply attached to Cobb as he evidently was to her. They thought he had killed himsell because he had been unable to accompany her on the Western trip.

Durland's Riding Academy was closed last night, but at the Hotel Westerly, at Fiftyfourth street and Sixth avenue, which is the resort of most of the riding masters, the men n charge admitted that he was familiar with the names of the persons concerned in the tragedy. He refused to talk about the matter. At John Reisenwebber's "The Circle," at Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, great many of the patrons remembered Cobb. They said he had been well known in the estaurant for three or four years, and that he had always had a reputation for conpicuous dress. For a month or two he had been seen in the city infrequently, and on each occasion he was accompanied by a pretty woman. He was with her at the trotting race at the Empire Racing Association's track near Yonkers last week, and was seen to make a number of large bets with money that the woman gave to him.

TRAIN FALLS THROUGH 4 BRIDGE. Three of the Crew Killed and Twenty-one

Freight Care Burned. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 15 .- A freight train on the Missouri Pacific went through a

tions. bridge at Paul, Neb., this afternoon and three persons were instantly killed. The wreck took fire, and the bodies, with twenty-one cars, were consumed. The dead are Engineer Gillar Fireman Burt and Brakeman Foster. The eries of two of the men could be heard for some time, but they ceased after the flames gained headway.

The Day Line carries more pleasure seekers than any other river navigation company in the world.—

DERYFUS'S PARDON NEAR. President Loubet Is Expected to Affix His Signature next Tuesday

Special Cante Desputches to Tan Bon Paris, Sept. 15.—It is rumored in ministerial orcles that President Loubet will sign Dreyfus's pardon on Tuesday, though it will not be published until the Revision Court gives its deelsion on the appeal from the judgment rendered by the Rennes court-martial. It is believed that the President's reason for signing the pardon before the decision on appeal is given is his desire to reassure the Dreyfus family and to prevent them from moving for another revision of the case before the Court of

Cassation It is stated that Dreyfus will withdraw his appeal from the court-martial's judgment in view of the intention of President Loubet to sign his pardon at the Cabinet meeting on Sept. 19. He will not be restored to his rank in the army. When he is liberated he will settle in the south of France.

The Matin confirms the statement that the

Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreytus. It states that the decree will be signed Sept. 19. ROME, Sept. 15,-The Osservatore Romano will publish te-morrow a letter from the Pope to the French people urging them to seek a pacification of spirit in the name of religion and civilization. The letter was sent to Paris yesterday.

Berlin, Sept. 15.-The Cologne Gazette inveighs in a peculiarly sharp manner in an editorial article against the campaign that is being carried on for the pardon of Dreyfus. who, it says, was falsely convicted. It adds that it will require only a few days to convince our neighbors [the French] that the whole world regards the verdict as the most scandalous crime of the century. The only legal means of setting right the verdict is by amending the Nobody will object to seeing the affair flually settled and France pacified, but every one objects to France presenting to humanity the spectacle of a course of political jugglery as astonishing as the fifth act of a play. To-day Dreyfus's honor is also France's honor, and the question is, Can France reestablish herself in the eyes of the world?

NO BOYCOTT OF PARIS EXPOSITION. Director Bogers Says There is No Indication

of a Boycott in His Department. ALBANY, Sept. 15. - Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy for the United States at the Paris Exposition, returned to-day after a four-days' trip to Springfield, Boston New Haven and New York. He says that no applications for space in his department have been withdrawn or any indication of it been made on account of the Dreyfus affair. At the New York offices more applications for space were received in the last ten days than in any nonth previous. Mr. Rogers added:

"While the Dreyfus decision was based on testimony that would be absolutely worthless in an American court, it must not be forgotten that Dreyfus individually is only one item in the case. There is at bottom a vital struggle between the civil and military authorities for supremacy, and the court-martial at Rennes is only one episode in the drama. To attempt to boycott the exposition on account of the verdict, unjust as it is, will be to embarrase the civil authorities, who are the representatives of the Republican form of Government, the friends of Dreyfus and the friends of the United States, and play into the hands of the military clique and its monarchial supporters, who are seeking a pretext to attack the present Republic. The friends of Dreyfus could do nothing worse for him than to organize a boycott on the exposition.

Concerning the action of the Boston School Board, Mr. Rogers said that it had no importance. The resolution was introduced on the point of adjournment, when many of the members were leaving, was not looked upon as offered very seriously, and was referred to a committee, with a tacit understanding that it would be buried very deep.

HANGED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Negro Put to Death in V

Crime-His Confession RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15,-For the first time in the history of Virginia, to-day a man was hanged for robbery. Noah Finley, a negro, was put to death at Pulaski City, for holding up, robbing and attempting to kill Major J. H. Darst, a merchant of Pulaski county. An im mense crowd gathered around the Pulaski jail at an early hour this morning, although it was known that the execution was to be private At 10 o'clock the condemned man, who was calm and composed, was led into the room in which the scaffold had been creeted, and services were held by the Rev. J. H. Hufford, a Baptist minister, who, after a simple petition, repeated the Lord's prayer, Finley joining in As the minister's voice ceased the condemnee

man said in a clear tone : "Oh, Lord, to thee I commend my spirit, and may this be a warning to all highwaymen, my friends and enemies, and may it keep all from

While the black cap was being adjusted the minister repeated the words: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten

"My only hope is in that," said Finley, and e bowed his head in prayer as the drop fell. Finley left a written confession in which he said he had killed several people and held up a number in different places and robbed them that he did not love to rob a poor man or to steal, but that he loved blood and enjoyed being a highwayman.

WE HAVE EXPANDED ALREIDY.

So Says the Bev. Dr. King, and "No Power on Earth Can Change That Fact.' Toleno, Ohio, Sept. 15.-The Rev. Dr. J. M. King of Washington, in an address to the

Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session here, made a strong plea to-day for Church extension, in which he unqualifiedly endorsed national expansion. Referring to the first centuries of American history, he said that he believed it providential that during the first hundred years the New World was not peopled from the country of the discoverer or, in other words, he believed that Providence delayed the settlement of America until the right kind of people could be raised up. The American Anglo-Saxon republic was peopled by four confluent streams, the Huguenots, the Hollanders, the Puritans and the Cavaliers, all of whom were the creation of a liberated Bible. Touching upon the rights of free-

born citizens, he said; "The assassin of a sovereign is worthy o death, and any assassin of a sovereign in a nation of sovereigns deserves the same fate. Any individual who trifles with the ballot of an American sovereign deserves to be classed as an assassin. On the first day of May, 1808, the world changed front, and the centres of responsibility were changed to Porto Rico, Hawail and the Philippines. I hear men howling against expansion. Infernal rot! We have expanded, and no power on earth can change the fact. I thank God that we have broken our shell and come out into the family of na-

Kearsarge to Sail for New York To-day. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 15.-At noon to morrow the battleship Kearsarge will leave the yard of her builders for New York to be placed in the dry dock to be cleaned. Her official trial trip off the Massachusetts coast will take place on Sept. 25. By that time the battleship will se complete and carrying her total displacement. The ship will be at Boston a week from Monday to take on the official trial board.

COCKRAN ON THE TRUSTS.

DELIGHTS A GREAT AUDIENCE AS THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Makes a Philosophical Address on Econos mies and the Part That Government Pinys in the Science-Combinations That Are Good and That Are Bad-Questions of Production and Distribution Involved-Opposes Monopolies Fostered by the Government - Other Speeches Made-Col. Bryan to Make an Address To-day,

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.-Central Music Hall was thronged in every part long before to-night's session of the Trust Conference began. It was expected that there would be an interesting debate between William Jennings Bryan and W. Bourke Cochran on the advisability of making trusts an issue in the presidential campaign of 1900. Mr. Bryan is the avowed enemy of trusts. Mr. Cockran's policy, as given out by political friends, is to placate, so far as possible, those radically opposed to trusts and to convince them that ne anti-trust plank should have a place in the Democratic platform of 1900. The crowd which assembled o hear the two orators of national repute was disappointed in not hearing a speech by Mr. Bryan, but it was well repaid by the masterly effort of Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago this afternoon, He went to the Sherman House, where he was soon joined by a number of leading Democrata who are attending the conference, among them being Congressman Sutherland, ex-Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, Congressman Gaines of Tennessee, A. B. Davidson and Dudley Wooten of Texas, besides prominent local Democrats who called to escort him to Central Music Hall. In one of the offices of the builds ing he met Mr. Cockran with whom he talked over the order of speaking at the conference. The original plan was to have Mr. Cockran speak to-night and for Mr. Bryan to follow. out some of Mr. Bryan's friends objected to this arrangement, on the ground that as Mr. Bryan is a possible presidential can-didate, it would be unseemly for him to engage in a joint debate at this time with Mr. Cockran on a question which is likely to be one of the issues of the political campaign of next year. It was finally agreed that Mr. Cockran should deliver his address to-night and that Mr. Bryan should speak tomorrow morning. Mr. Bryan's address will consist mainly of an exploitation of his plan or system of regulating trusts by national

icensing. Fully 3,500 persons were crowded to-night into the hall that comfortably seats but 2,000, and more than 5,000 were turned away because they could not get inside. The crowd listened patiently to the addresses of the speakers who preceded Mr. Cockran.

His address, which was delivered in his best style, was frequently interrupted by enthusia astic applause, and the many teiling points which he made were cheered to the echo.

MR. COCKRAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Cockran said: "There is no person who sould have listened to the papers which have been read from this platform during the last three days and doubt for a moment that the object of this gathering was an honest search for truth. [Applause,] I think the country is to be congratulated upon some of the papers which were contributed to this discussion, notably those that came from the representatives from the labor organizations and from the National Grange. [Applause.] Indeed, as I listened to the conceptions of economic law which marked every address delivered by representatives of organized labor, I became con-vinced that the laborers who spoke to us understood those laws much better than their employers; indeed, I believe that some recent events in our history would have been impossible if both sides of these labor controversies understood the economic laws governing the relation of producers to consume ers as well as one side showed that it under-

stood it this very day "Now I believe that the pursuit of truth is not a hopeless or even a difficult task. I am one of those who believe that in any assemblage of men honestly endeavoring to discover the truth, she always appearsnot necessarily toward the adoption of the suggestion of any one-more often through the partial rejection of all suggestions. Some how or other she always emerges, and when she discloses herself her excellence is so transcendent and conspicuous that all recognize her, acknowledge her and proclaim her.

"Now, the precise question which we have been called to consider is the effect upon the general prosperity of the community of combinations, whether of capital or of labor. One of the great difficulties in a philosophical inquiry is the use of vague, sense rous and misleading phrases, which raise clouds of passionate decismation about the difficulty of the problem, obe scuring its outlines and even magnifying its dimensions. There have been certain words which have figured so much in the controversies, that have arisen over this question that I find great difficulty in discussing the facts which confront us, on account of cere tain words which excite us. [Laughter and applause.] I shall endeavor, for the purpose of establishing an intelligent basis of discussion. to somewhat avoid these terms over which men have become moved to passionate declamations I shall define prosperity as an abundance of ommodities fairly distributed smong those

who produce them." "Now, this is not a statement of true conditions, separate and distinct, but rather a statement of two aspects of one differe ence. For, my friends, I hope to establish, before I get through, that there cannot be abundant production of commodities without an extensive distribution of them in the form of wages [Applause]. But whether this distribution is not as effective and complete as we might wish we can defer consideration of that question for a moment, and we can all agree that there cannot be any distribution if there is not production, and that there cannot be an extensive distribue tion unless there is an abundant production. We must have commodities to distribute before we can distribute them in the form of wages or of profits.

If this definition of prosperity be correct, it is perfectly plain that there is no reason why a sensible man should grow excited either in approval of, or resentment at, a combination merely as such

A combination may be good or bad according to its effect; for instance, a combination for prayer in a church. All good men would subscribe to the press of it. [Laughter] A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it [Laughter]. Any industrial system which, operates to swell the volume of production should be commended; any; hing that operates

o restrict it should be suppressed. "Now, whether these great combinations of capital or the combinations of labor operate to raise prices or to reduce them is a subject about which there has been a wide diversity of opinion, not merely in this hall, but wherever economical questions have been discussed. Some contend that the tendency of these combinations of capital is to cheapen the product. Others say that is is to raise the price of a product. Now, while I am fully conscious that the movement

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